

July 22.

THE VERMONT TRANSCRIPT.

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THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

Post office open (Sundays excepted) from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Sunday from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. from 12 m. to 12.30 p.m. from 12 m. to 12.30 p.m. on Monday through Saturday. Mail closes at 6.30 a.m. Arrives at 3.30 p.m. New York through Mail closes at 6.30 p.m. Arrives at 7.30 p.m. Northern Mail closes at 6.30 a.m. Arrives at 10 a.m. Southern Mail closes at 5.00 a.m. Arrives at 12 m. Arrives at 12 m. Mail closes at 6.00 a.m. Arrives at 12 m. Arrives at 12 m. Mail closes at 12.00 m. Arrives at 12 m. Georgia Mail closes at 12.00 m. Arrives at 12 m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Mail closes at 6.30 p.m. Arrives at 7.00 p.m. Arrives at 7.00 p.m. Letters for Mails must be postmarked at the advertised hour of closing. H. N. HARRIS, Post Master. St. Albans, April 8, 1864.

WANTED at this Office, an intelligent Young Man, of steady, industrious habits, as an apprentice to the printing business.

The festival given by the ladies of St. Albans on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last, in joint aid of the United States Christian and Sanitary Commissions, attracted to Academy Hall a large and gratified attendance.

The spacious hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, pictures, engravings and mottoes and was brilliantly lighted. In a floral arbor under the central chandelier were choice bouquets temptingly offered for sale, and this fair was admirably managed with an eye to profit as well as elegance. The national flags and State coat of arms which were displayed to advantage added to the attractions of the hall. The tables were neatly decorated and covered with a large variety of berries, fruits, cake and ice-cream. These edibles flanked by an abundance of delicious coffee and lemonade mainly constituted the culinary triumphs for which the ladies of St. Albans are deservedly noted.

The patriotic poem by Mr. J. S. D. Taylor, on Thursday evening, was not the least of the attractions of the occasion, and at the close of the auction sales it was found that the gross receipts, including cash contributions previously made for the festival, amounted to eight hundred and nine dollars and thirty-nine cents.

After deducting the expenses necessarily attendant upon such a festival, it was found that the sum of seven hundred dollars was realized, which was to be applied in joint aid of the United States Christian and Sanitary Commissions—a very handsome return for the hard work which was performed by those having the festival in especial charge.

Great credit is due to the committee of arrangements and those who co-operated with them in rendering this festival a marked success.

The army before Petersburg remains quiet, and we have only obscure hints of pending movements. By the planting of heavy siege guns and vigorous sapping and mining the rebel defenses of Petersburg will eventually be made untenable, and then Gen. Grant will be able to draw his lines around the south and west side of Richmond and perform the same operation upon that city.

The pirate ship Florida has been along the coast for about a fortnight, and the destruction of ten or twelve vessels by her is reported. Some ten or more have been sent out in pursuit of her, but her speed is so great that it is altogether likely she will be able to get away to some other field of operation.

WAR NEWS.

The great excitements of the week have been the rebel raid into Maryland and the visit of the pirate Florida to the coast. The raid has been a great and successful affair for the rebels, though failing of its leading object, the drawing of Grant's army from Petersburg and Richmond.

They made demonstrations of an assault upon the outer defenses of Washington, early in the week, the probable design of which was to cover the retreat of their main body with the plan taken.

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Gen. Sherman has gradually driven Johnston back upon Atlanta—thanking his strong positions at Kenesaw mountain without a battle. The rebels crossed the Chattahoochee on the 10th, burning the bridges behind them.

Gen. Sherman has crossed the river above and below the bridges, and effected a secure lodgement on the south bank.

The rebels abandoned their strong fortifications on Chattahoochee Heights, commanding the bridge, being again effectively flanked.

There is a rumor that Johnston has fallen back eight miles beyond Atlanta, having removed all his stores to Augusta.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 19.

The usual quiet prevails.

The enemy take every opportunity to fire on colored troops in Burnside's corps, which is returned with interest. No deserts come in at that part of the line, as the colored troops fire on them, but they come in freely at other points.

A rebel sergeant and squad came in this morning and report thousands ready to leave as the first opportunity presents. They came principally from Georgia, Florida and Alabama regiments. A rebel officer of a regiment from Georgia asked his superior officer to relieve his company soon, or he would have none to relieve, the most having gone over to the enemy. They state that they are short of provisions, particularly vegetables. Strict orders have been given that they shall not hold intercourse with our men on picket line, or exchange papers.

An attack from the enemy has been expected for the past two days, and looked for as certain last night, but no demonstration was made.

No rain has yet fallen.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

MEMPHIS, July 19.

One of Gen. Washburn's staff officers furnishes the following: On the 5th inst. Gen. Washburn sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from Lagrange under Gen. A. J. Smith, and Gens. Mower and Grierson, in pursuit of the rebel General Forrest, to bring him to bay and whip him. Gen. Smith was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

A dispatch from Gen. Smith to Gen. Washburn received to-day says: We have met Forrest, Lee and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss was small compared with that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order, not anything lost.

A scout who has since arrived at Lagrange reports the enemy's loss 2,500. Their defeat was overwhelming.

It is also stated by persons who have come in that the rebel Gen. Faulkner and Col. Forester were killed and

Rev. George B. Spalding, of Vermont, has accepted a call to the First Church, Hartford, Connecticut.

The Third Vermont Regiment, Col. Seaver, 104 strong, left New York on the evening of the 20th inst. by the Troy boat. They will probably arrive in Burlington to-day, (Thursday.)

Lieut. H. O. Wheeler of the Vermont Cavalry, who was wounded last May, is now at his father's house in South Hero.

Lieut. Fish of Sheldon, is improving from the wound in the ankle which he received in the "Wilderness."

On Monday evening a freight train on the Vermont and Canada railroad, going south from St. Albans, was thrown from the track near Johnson's Creek Hill, doing considerable mischief to track and freight. The mail, Chicago express and night train were delayed several hours. We have no data from which to estimate the amount of the damage. No lives were lost.

Mr. John A. Luce, brakeman on the freight train of the Vermont Central Railroad, was instantly killed July 4th, at Randolph Station, while engaged in coupling cars. He leaves a wife and two small children.

Mr. William Hammond Whiting, of St. Albans, is among the list of graduates at Amherst College. He delivered on commencement day an oration entitled "The Poet an Interpreter."

Mr. Ezra Brainerd, of St. Albans, is about to graduate from Middlebury College with the highest honors of his class.

The cheese factory of Stebbins Bardwell, Esq., in Pawlet is supplied with the milk of 400 cows, and makes daily ten or eleven cheeses weighing over 100 pounds each. The cheeses there made are described as of superior quality and are said to command in market some two cents per pound more than "dairy cheese."

Robert Y. Holley, a Burlington boy, is now Master and Executive officer of the U. S. gunboat Newbern, which carries five guns, and has just sailed from New York for Washington or Baltimore.

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Along the Mississippi, too, the guerrillas are increasingly troublesome, and the navigation can hardly be considered free or safe. In Missouri Quantrall and his raiders are prowling about. Gen. Rosecrans is doing his best to persuade the people to organize for self-defense, but bitter partisanship has so divided them that no man trusts his neighbor, and a terrible state of society exists. Gen. Washburn recently placed prominent secessionists on the trains to and from Memphis, giving notice of the fact, and the consequence has been that guerrillas now spare the trains, and the secessionists are allowed to rest at home on paroles to appear again as guards whenever the trains are molested. On the lower Mississippi the guerrillas have visited many of the government plantations, destroying property and killing or running off the freed negroes. The formal order assigning the troops under Gen. Butler to Gen. W. F. Smith has been made public, and Gen. Butler is ordered back to Fortress Monroe. Gen. Banks is superseded in the same style by Gen. Reynolds at New Orleans, but both Massachusetts Major Generals still have a sort of half civil, half military local authority, and Gen. Banks has exhibited his in an order sending all registered enemies beyond his lines. Gen. Sigel's last retreat proved fatal to him, and he is superseded by Gen. A. P. Howe. Maj. Gen. Peck is assigned to command under Gen. Dix in New York city. There are no further rebel raids in Kentucky, or anywhere in Gen. Sherman's rear, and the general aspect of the campaign is good, but the progress slow.

Gen. Grant continues to hold his position before Petersburg and Richmond, not having been frightened away by the rebels said into Maryland. The 6th corps was detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent up to Washington; but this did not weaken his main line, as that corps was on the extreme left, having been sent down to the Weldon road to render assistance to Wilson's cavalry force on the return from its last raid. The only bad result of its withdrawal was that for a few days the rebels were able to use the Weldon road again, and it is stated that the rebel general Hill's corps was moving round to make a demonstration upon our left flank. The shelling of Petersburg continues, and though there have twice come rumors that Petersburg was captured, they were premature.

The trial of the celebrated Yerkes case in the English House of Lords has developed the fact that a man can lawfully have a separate wife in each of the three countries of England, Scotland and Ireland, whom he may respectively repudiate in each of the others, a legal marriage in one country not being legal in another.

The Markets.

ST. ALBANS MARKET, July 21, 1864.

Circular for the Transcript by Wm. C. E. Baker, 2 Exchange, 4th Street.

Apples, 1 bushel per bushel, 40¢ to 45¢.

Beets, per bushel, 30¢ to 40¢.

Cheese, 100 lbs., 20¢ to 25¢.

Cotton, per bushel, 1.50 to 2.00.

Eggs, per dozen, 25¢ to 35¢.

Figs, dried, per pound, 60¢ to 75¢.

Ginger, per pound, 12¢ to 15¢.

Grass Seeds, per bushel, 10¢ to 12¢.

Hay, per ton, 12¢ to 15¢.

Lard, per bushel, 20¢ to 25¢.

Oats, per bushel, 75¢ to 80¢.

Pork, hams, 25¢ to 30¢.

Pork, bacon, 15¢ to 20¢.

Pork, necks, 10¢ to 15¢.

Potatoes, per bushel, 47¢ to 55¢.

Rice, per bushel, 65¢ to 75¢.

Salt, Liverwort, 1.00 to 1.25.

Turk's Island, 1.25 to 1.50.

Milk Sugar, 18¢ to 20¢.

Wool, per lb., 75¢ to 85¢.

Wood, per cord, 4.00 to 6.00.

Pork, bacon, 25¢ to 30¢.

Pork, ham, 15¢ to 20¢.

Pork, shoulder, 10¢ to 15¢.

Pork, neck, 5¢ to 10¢.

Pork, shoulder, 10¢ to 15¢.

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